

report of the trustees furnishes a full description of the educational and financial condition of the college, together with the results of the experimental farms during the year just ended.

**MILITARY.**  
Your attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Adjutant General, for the details of the transactions of his department during the past year. The necessity of a military power in the State, subordinate and auxiliary to the civil authorities, has been so fully discussed, and so generally admitted, as to render any argument on the subject entirely superfluous. It is admitted, on all hands, that a thorough organization and well disciplined military force contributes essentially to the maintenance of the peace and good order of society, and to the security of the persons and property of citizens. It has been my desire and aim to constitute such a force, to aid the civil authorities, should an emergency arise in the suppression of public tumult or disorder. This has been effected more successfully than was at first anticipated. In 1866, there were but eight volunteer companies in the State; at the close of 1870, there were one hundred and eighty-four; to which number one hundred and fifty-eight companies were added last year. In the meantime, thirty have been disbanded, leaving three hundred and eleven organized and active military companies, now recognized by act of the Legislature, as the "National Guard of Pennsylvania."

From the company organizations fourteen regiments and five battalions have been formed. Whilst I am not disposed to encourage regimental organizations of cavalry or artillery, they being necessarily large and expensive, I regard separate or independent troops and batteries of these branches of the service, attached to brigades or divisions, as highly important.

The quota of arms due Pennsylvania has been drawn from the General Armory. This amounted to forty-five hundred breach-loading rifle-muskets and accoutrements, with a proportionate supply of the proper ammunition. These have been distributed, as provided by the fifty-second section of act May 4, 1864, in such manner as in my judgement "will most effectually subserve the military interests and necessities of the Commonwealth."

As heretofore stated, all the State military departments created during the war have been merged into that of the Adjutant General. That department is now the depository of all our military records, the importance and value of which are constantly indicated by the daily applications of officials of the General and different State governments, of attorneys and agents, of soldiers and themselves, or their representatives, for certificates and exemptions. The Adjutant General is also the responsible custodian of all the military property belonging to the Commonwealth. I, therefore, recommend that his department receive the favorable consideration of such appropriations as may be required for its efficient administration.

**MILITARY HISTORY.**  
The Legislature, in 1864, passed an act authorizing the Governor "to appoint some competent person to prepare a military history of Pennsylvania volunteers and militia," who had during or might thereafter be in the field during the war of the rebellion. In conformity therewith, my predecessor appointed Samuel P. Bates, Esq., to perform this difficult and responsible undertaking. He commenced the task with zeal and industry, and has prosecuted it with ability. The work has proved to be far more extensive, and required a much greater amount of labor, and research than was at first contemplated. Four large octavo volumes, handsomely printed and substantially bound, have been produced, and the fifth, and last volume, will be completed before the first of June next. The book, itself, affords the best commentary or criticism of the manner in which the author has discharged his duties. It puts in concise form and propounds the most important portion of our history, which otherwise would have been forever lost. It affords it will be invaluable to the Commonwealth.

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**  
A reliable geological and mineralogical survey would be of incalculable value to the State. Without it we have indefinite ideas of our vast undeveloped mineral wealth, and the expense attending it would be utterly insignificant when compared with the beneficial results. We are present, without even a reliable map to indicate the locality, character and resources of our mineral regions. And as good maps are the basis of all useful research in every department of science, of geology in particular, the first step toward a geological survey is to obtain a correct map, as possible, if not the entire State, at least of such parts thereof as are of the most importance to be studied geologically. This will be a work of labor and time, and can only be accomplished successfully by triangulating each county separately, and from the county maps thus acquired, constructing a general map of the State. It is neither wise nor just policy to delay this work because it may be more perfectly effected at some future time. There is for it a present necessity, and the time never will come when such a work can be rendered perfect. There can be no such thing as a final geological report. New developments in mineral resources, as well as additional requirements in scientific knowledge, constantly be made as long as the world exists.

The general view of the business community and landownership of the State demands this survey. It is especially called for by the oil regions, newly discovered coal fields, and by the iron, manufacturing and railroad interests. A large portion of the State remains in a practical wilderness, unutilized for agricultural purposes. The old survey of 1836-41 did a good work, but it is of little value now, except in a few localities. Since it was made, wonderful discoveries have taken place, and problems of structure and deposit still remain unsolved, doubtless involving many millions of dollars in value. Then, many of the best locations were comparatively unsettled, and scarcely any openings were made in our mineral districts, except in the anthracite coal basins and around Pittsburgh. Now, the State is full of tracts shafts and private explorations; extensive forests have been cleared; roads penetrate what were inaccessible regions; railways traverse whole counties with instrumental field work; many thousands of wells and salt wells have been bored; the population has advanced in intelligence and grown more observant and enterprising; and the skill of the geologist, metallurgist and surveyor has reached a higher degree of perfection.

Posterity has its claims upon us; and it should be considered that whatever is accomplished for the present generations that may follow. One important function of a geological survey is to preserve knowledge for a future use. Science is cumulative, and its advances are slow. It must collect many facts before it arrives at true conclusions. For want of proper bureau of statistics, and a corps of observation and publication to collate and correlate facts of our geology and mineralogy as they have appeared, the State has already suffered severely. Much valuable information has been lost, never to be recovered.

ed; and but little certain knowledge of past mining, and other scientific operations, has been preserved to govern and guide the future engineer. The sooner, therefore, in my opinion, a geological survey is authorized, the better will it be for its present necessities.

**FISHERIES.**  
The Supreme Court has decided that the law requiring the owners of dams in the Susquehanna river to make fish-ways in the same, at least in cases where they had purchased their works from the State, is unconstitutional and void. From this decision it does not appear that the State can have such works constructed at their own expense. But this does not seem advisable until concurrent legislation can be obtained with Maryland, that State holding both banks of the Susquehanna river at its mouth and for many miles above. The subject has been brought to the attention of Maryland, the Legislature of which State, at its last session, passed a law providing for the appointment of commissioners of fisheries, to report at its next session, which will not occur until next winter. The fisheries under consideration are nearly, if not quite, as much deteriorated by the want of statutory laws for their protection as by the mechanical obstructions in the streams.

The New England States and New York have commenced the experiment of fish propagation in the large streams north of us on quite an extensive scale. Their experience will be useful to us when all obstacles arising from the divided State ownership of the river shores shall have been obviated. New Jersey appointed fish commissioners at the last session of her Legislature, and the commissioner of Pennsylvania is now in treaty with them in reference to needed concurrent legislation. The subject is receiving careful attention in both States by their delegated agents. It is hoped that Delaware will join with Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the reforms needed on the Delaware river.

**STATISTICS.**  
Permit me to renew my recommendations concerning the collection and properly recording of statistical information relating to the development and growth of the various resources of the Commonwealth. Such records are an almost indispensable necessity. The want of them is a source of constant perplexity and annoyance to all the State officers, and to others, including United States officials and representatives of foreign nations, who have business with the different departments of the State government. These statistics might be gathered, at a moderate expense, by an intelligent clerk appointed for the purpose, and the books at all times kept open for inspection in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

**LAND DEPARTMENT.**  
The report of the Surveyor General furnishes a detailed account of the Land Office. During the past fiscal year, 3,580 patents were issued, covering 537,880 acres, being more than one-fifty-sixth part of the area of the State. The great amount of work in this department requires several additional clerks. The insecurity of the buildings renders necessary additional iron cases or safes for the protection of the monuments of title and other public documents. The expenses of the office, including improvements, was \$23,400, whilst the receipts, from fees alone, amounted to \$54,703 61.

**PARDONS.**  
Accompanying this communication will be found the report of pardons granted during the past year. Compared with the increase of crime, and the great number of prisoners in the county jails and State penitentiaries, the number is less than that of former years. In exercising clemency toward persons convicted of crime, I have strictly endeavored, under all circumstances, to observe that caution and discretion contemplated in the Constitution, and to impartially administer that merciful prerogative and extend its beneficent protection only for the correction of errors of criminal jurisprudence, the relief of those who may have been "crucially" or "excessively" punished, and those around whom cluster mitigations and ameliorating circumstances.

The number of applications for pardon during the past year, was twelve hundred and forty, of which sixty-two, or five per cent, were granted. The commutation of sentences for good behavior in prison, in accordance with the law of 1869, has effected favorable results in the conduct of prisoners, and their keepers find it a great auxiliary in maintaining a wholesome prison discipline. Its beneficial effect will doubtless be manifest in the conduct of those who are released from prison, and in the reformation of the fugitive, and it is believed that fewer convicts discharged under it will return to criminal pursuits than under the old system.

**JNO. W. GEARY.**  
**EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,**  
Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1871.

**OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.**  
The following list of officers compose the entire organization of both Houses:

**HOUSE—REPUBLICAN.**  
Speaker—James H. Webb, of Bradford.  
Chief Clerk—General Seldridge, of Northampton.  
Assistant—Edward G. Lee, of Philadelphia.  
Resident—John A. Smull, of Dauphin.  
Transcribers—T. Harlan, Chester; G. Halsey, Luzerne; J. Moorhead, Erie; B. Eberly, Lancaster; J. Bodine, Tioga; Charles Somerset, Philadelphia.  
Serg. at Arms—Wm. J. Owens, of Philadelphia.  
Assistants—J. G. Ramey, Allegheny; M. M. McCall, Susquehanna; Isaiah Shimer and W. McCane, Philadelphia.

**DOOR KEEPER—H. K. Sample, of Allegheny.**  
Assistants—E. J. Adams and James Bonebraker, Allegheny; J. G. Anderson, Indiana.  
Messenger—F. C. Flanagan, Warren.  
Assistants—S. L. Kaufman, Lancaster; D. S. Ebit, Bedford; J. B. Carpenter, Dauphin.  
Postmaster—A. B. M'Carthy, Mercer.  
Assistants—R. A. Cochran, Beaver.  
Rotunda Door Keeper—A. B. Waif, Beaver.  
Supt. of Folders—James Reins, Philadelphia.  
Assistants—Wallace Scott, Bradford.  
Printers and Folders—W. W. Wasson, E. W. Daugherty, Charles Esser, C. V. Painter, Wm. M'Graw, H. R. Petteman, C. K. McDonald, S. A. Marshall, M. Loughey, Henry Shirk and Edward Colesher.

**SENATE—DEMOCRATIC.**  
Speaker—William A. Wallace, of Clearfield.  
Chief Clerk—Jacob Ziegler, of Butler.  
Assistants—Timothy A. Sloan and Wm. P. Furey.  
Transcribers—Ezias Rehig, H. O. Keyser, W. Bayard and Wm. Morrill.  
Serg. at Arms—John P. Coalhan.  
Assistants—Josiah R. Dunbar and J. A. Duncan.  
Doorkeeper—M. Willard.  
Assistants—Frank Seris and John Deitrick.  
Messenger—John Keiper.  
Assistants—Jacob Paul and Herman Kretz.  
Postmaster—J. H. Beale.  
Supt. of Folders—Joseph G. Goward, and six Pastors and Folders.

## The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DUKERBOROW, Editor.

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, January 11, 1871.

### CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

The elections for members of the XLII<sup>d</sup> Congress have been held in all of the principal States and while the Republicans have no good reason to be dissatisfied with the general result, yet had the elections been conducted from a purely Republican and Democratic standpoint, on the living issues which divide these two great parties, without the luggage of local dissensions, a different result would, unquestionably, have been reached. But the past is a matter of history, and let us profit by what it teaches. From this day forth let the commanding rank from one end of the line to the other—"CLOSE UP THE RANKS!"

A great many Republicans, in the late elections, were indifferent to the result believing that it was not amiss to teach politicians that they cannot secure success without the aid of the people, and consequently, they became apathetic and took no part in the canvass, and many, very many, remained away from the polls. Whether they have been justified in doing so we will leave them to say now in the light of the result. And look at the result! A bare working majority in the Lower House of Congress and the Senate of Pennsylvania in the hands of our opponents! If this order of things is to be changed, and a Republican President elected in 1872, you must throw aside your personal difficulties, arouse from your apathy, select the best men, the wise, the honest, and the true, for your candidates and pass the word in stentorian tones all along the line, and spring to your positions with alacrity when you hear it, "CLOSE UP THE RANKS!"

Men have leaped into place by your personal dissensions and apathy that might have been beaten by a school boy's effort, had any such result been anticipated, that two or three years hence may require all the mature years and efforts of a united and harmonious party to defeat; such is the game of elections. And while you may have taught men who control the political machinery your political importance and strength, you have permitted, if not assisted, your opponents to erect a tower which will prove impregnable. Is this not possible? Then you who have the success of the Republican party at heart, who love its teachings, who love its broad principles of universal liberty and the political equality of all men, be they rich or poor, high or low, cast off your apathy, gird on your armor and fling your standard to the breeze now, remembering the proverb, "IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR!"

Nothing but a universal disposition to unite for the maintenance of the principles which brought forth and have carried the Republican party in triumph through many severe contests, will save us from a most unfortunate and disastrous defeat in the Presidential contest of 1872. Then let us, with one accord, drop those petty jealousies and strifes which have only too long actuated us, and prepare now, in solid phalanx, when the decisive moment arrives, to assault the positions of our over-confident opponents and victory will again perch upon our banners. "CLOSE UP THE RANKS!"

**ROWDYISM AT HARRISBURG.**  
It is only when the Democracy are in the majority in one or both branches of the Legislature, at Harrisburg, or on the assembling of a Democratic State Convention at that place, that the people throughout the interior of the State learn what compose the controlling element of that party in the city of Philadelphia. It is on such occasions that the rowdies, who are the master spirits in their respective wards, break out upon the outside world and exhibit themselves in a larger field and astound and amaze the better portion of their own organization. We leave it to the candid to say whether they ever hear of rowdyism, such as characterized the evening and night of the 3d inst. at Harrisburg, or any other occasions than these we have mentioned? All must admit the truth of this statement. Alderman McMullen and his followers only come to Harrisburg when there is an opportunity to overawe and bully a Democratic Legislature, or Senate, or Convention into the support of some of their number or their pets. It does seem a little strange that this old offender, McMullen, should so long escape retributive violence. It is a fact almost beyond question that violent men come to violent ends, and that this lawless creature should escape so long is surpassing strange. To the better class of Democrats he is a great terror and a fearful scourge.

These reflections have been suggested by the attack of McMullen and his gang upon Senator Pettrick of this Senatorial District. Mr. Pettrick, it is alleged by the rowdies, promised to support Johnny Ahern, McMullen's candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, but in caucus failed to do so, and consequently, drew down the wrath of these rowdies upon his devoted head. Mr. Pettrick is a gentleman, and hating his Democracy, will make an excellent Senator, and we admire his firmness in resisting these creatures who are not only a disgrace and a curse to the Democratic party but a disgrace to the State at large, and we would have much more respect for the good men of that party if they were to shake them off; as Mr. Pettrick did, and ignore them; but if they will not do this they must be held responsible for the violence committed by them and they can expect very little mercy at the hands of their opponents.

The attack upon Senator Pettrick is thus described by the Philadelphia Post of the 4th inst.:

"Mr. Ahern's friends, Robert Smith Lester, McMullen, Pete Zell and Henry Monaghan, accused Senator Pettrick of being the cause of the defeat. They swore that they had supplied the money to elect Mr. Pettrick, and that they wanted the worth of it back. In the words of the old Methodist preacher:

"They would and they wouldn't,  
They'd do and they wouldn't,  
They'd be damned if they did,  
And be damned if they don't."

"The Senator rested upon his dignity. He refused to answer any impertinent questions or to write a letter of apology to Mr. Ahern. Neither would he return the monogamy which Mr. Ahern's friends declared they

had spent to elect him. Finally, after being badgered and bullied enough, he thought the best thing was to go to bed; and with a firm step and an upright head, proud of having done his duty, Senator Pettrick ascended to his room at the Bolton House. But not to sleep! No; the Philadelphia had no fear of the Harrisburg police, and had no intention of letting Senator Pettrick off so easily. A Caladumpanian serenade in the broke first aroused the Senator—"Hell has broken loose and all the devils are here!" he exclaimed. "Will you apologize to Johnny Ahern?" came in thunder tones through the key-hole. "Never!" was the stern response. "Then, villain, your doom is near," roared like an earthquake, and instantly a dozen pistol balls shattered the door. Several struck the wall, one smashed the pitcher. "How is the traitor now?" inquired a sepulchral voice. "Hunky as usual," responded the Senator, with astonishing calmness. "Say, boys, when you are tired of this nonsense go down to the bar and get some more cocktails, and have them charged to Room No. 23." This coolness demoralized the Johnny Ahern phalanx. Their only intention was to frighten the Senator, and failing in that they had to be content with showing Harrisburg how things are done in Philadelphia.

**THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.**  
We lay a synopsis of Governor Geary's Message, covering the most important part of it, before our readers to-day. We are sorry, very sorry, that we have been compelled to do this owing to the fact that we have been so much detained in putting up our new Power Press, which was only put in motion during the latter part of last week, and to enable us to get out this issue on time we have been compelled to ask the assistance of our neighbors of the Globe, for which they have our grateful thanks. Under any other circumstances we would have been able to have published the entire Message.

The Message thoroughly reviews all public matters which are likely to occupy the attention of the Legislature. The recommendations are practical and judicious, and if the Legislature confines itself to the suggestions and recommendations made, there is very little doubt but it will be nearer right than it generally is.

There are few more practical men than John W. Geary, and above all this we believe him to be strictly honest.

**SETTLE UP.**  
All persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work up to Jan. 1, 1871, are requested to settle up immediately. Those who pay up before the first day of February next will be charged only \$2 a year for the paper. Those who fail to do so will be charged three dollars and their accounts collected by law. My books must be settled up. J. A. NASH.

**FOR SALE.**  
The proprietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Roll Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition, just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. They have also about 200 pounds of Primer and the same amount of Brevier type, in good condition, for which they will take half price. Large JOURNAL, Huntingdon, Pa.

The Bloody Run Press comes to us enlarged and improved. There appears to be a general disposition to enlarge and improve and the Press has had a very slight attack. There are but few better county newspapers than the Press and we hope that its enterprise will be thoroughly appreciated by the people of Bedford county and that it may prove a paying investment.

**Our Washington Correspondence.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1871.  
EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.—The "Holiday-week," with its usual festivities, has passed. The time honored custom of devoting these days to happy reunions, the renewal of old friendships, and the formation of new ones is not of that class of which it may be truly said "that they were more honored in their breach than in their observance." The demise of the estimable consort of the Secretary of War prevented the usual New Year's day receptions of the President and members of the Cabinet. Several Senators and Representatives, who remained in Washington during the holidays, "kept open house," and the citizens of the Capital, in general, maintained their merited reputation for munificent hospitality.

The holiday recess marks a dividing line in the proceedings of Congress. The intervening days between the opening and the pro tem. adjournment are generally devoted to preparation for the important business of the session, and the mutual interchange of opinion in relation to the measures recommended by the Chief Magistrate, in his annual message.

The December proceedings of this, the last session of the XLII<sup>d</sup> Congress, were distinguished by events of more than common interest. The introduction of Senator Morton's resolutions, proposing the appointment of Commissioners to make inquiry with regard to all things having a relation to the propriety of annexing the Republic of San Domingo, Santo Domingo, or Dominica, if you please, gave rise to a stormy debate, characterized by unpleasant imputations and recriminations, the result of which, in a political point of view, is yet to be determined. The decisive vote cast in favor of their adoption by the Senate, every Republican Senator present, save five, having recorded his name among the yeas, clearly indicates that, while there exist a wide difference of opinion as to the policy of the proposed annexation, there is a willingness to give full opportunity for investigation. The fate of the resolutions in the House of Representatives is a matter of conjecture, both friends and foes being sanguine; the friends of the resolutions contending that they will receive the votes of two-thirds of the Representatives, while the foes as confidently predict that they will not be adopted. We will see.

Very seldom has any measure been proposed, either in Senate or House, that caused so great a sensation as did the proposition embodied in the resolutions offered by Senator M'Creery, of Kentucky, in relation to the restoring of the Arlington estate to the widow of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The Commander-in-chief of the rebel army,

in defense of Richmond. The suggestion, that the bones of our patriotic soldiers should be exhumed and removed from the National Cemetery, located on Arlington Heights, electrified the Senate, causing a spontaneous outburst of indignation on the Republican side of the Chamber. A number of most eloquent impromptu addresses were made, denunciatory of the infamous proposition, but the caustic and impassioned speech of your townsman, Hon. Jno. Scott, was received with more than ordinary approval. Although one of the youngest members of the Senate, he commanded the interested attention of his associates, while the expression of satisfaction by the occupants of the galleries could scarcely be restrained within the bounds prescribed by parliamentary rule. The castigation received by the bold Kentucky Senator, will long be remembered; and the animus which dictated his resolutions was recognized as of the spirit of that party which was in full sympathy with the rebellion, from the firing of the first gun at Sumpter to the lowering of the rebel flag at Appomattox.

Your representative, Hon. D. J. Morrell, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, introduced, before the holidays, a bill to provide for the celebration, in 1876, of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The city of Philadelphia has, with great propriety, been indicated as the proper place for holding an international industrial exhibition, commemorative of an event so conspicuous in the history of our country. Mr. Morrell advocated the passage of the bill in a most admirable speech, replete with historic facts and convincing arguments. The speech referred to, has been published for circulation. It will repay perusal, and give your representative even a stronger hold upon the affections, not only of his constituents, but of Pennsylvanians in every section of the State.

Both Houses re-assembled on the 4th inst. The Senate held sessions on Wednesday and Thursday, and then adjourned over until Monday next. It may be well to state here, for the information of many not acquainted with the minutiae of legislation, that it is a great mistake to suppose that Senators and Representatives are not officially employed during the time when not in session. The most important work of Congress is "shaped" in Committee. In the beginning of the session, it is a matter of necessity to adjourn over, to enable the respective committees to meet, and arrange business for legislative action.

In the Senate, nothing of importance transpired except the final passage, by a vote of 28 to 15, of a bill appropriating \$25,000 to pay for the dwelling of J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., which was destroyed in 1864, by order of the commander of the Union army in that quarter, for the purpose of assisting the range of the gunners in the Union fort. This was considered a test case. So far as the action of the Senate is concerned, it has been decided that the private property of loyal citizens taken, during the war, for public use, shall be paid for, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution. Justice demands that the citizens of the South, who were loyal to the Government, when and were treason was the rule and loyalty the exception, shall be compensated, in the same manner and to the same extent that citizens of the North would be, if deprived of their property for public use.

In the House, on Wednesday, notice was given that the Senate San Domingo resolutions will be called up, on Monday next. A spirited debate may be looked for, as it has been decided by the Democratic members, in caucus, that they will resist their adoption. In this they will be aided by those Republican members who are in sympathy with Senator Sumner, and hold similar views. A minority, under the leadership of adroit parliamentarians, can throw many obstacles in the way of the majority, and protract by dilatory motions, final action, but there can be but little doubt, that the resolutions will, either as adopted by the Senate or in an amended form, receive the sanction of the House.

The resolutions reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the difficulty with the Government of Paraguay, growing out of the treatment received by our Minister, Mr. Washburn; and censuring Admirals Goden and Davis for not assisting Mr. Washburn in his efforts to reach the Government to which he was accredited, have, after having been discussed at length, been adopted. In addition to the censure of these Naval officers, the House directed that a Court of Inquiry should be organized by the Navy Department, for a full investigation of all matters at issue between these officers and Mr. Washburn.

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue has submitted his action, looking to the consolidation of certain revenue districts, to the President for his approval. It is said, this consolidation will commence next week; and it is rumored that the XVIth and XVIIth Districts of Pennsylvania will be united. The object of these consolidations is to diminish the cost of collecting the revenue, by the reduction of the number of officers, &c. In some instances the officers for the enlarged Districts will be selected from those now in service, while, in others, new appointments will be made. How it may operate in your District, your correspondent knows not.

**KEYSTONE.**  
Lynn elected six women in the School Committee. They have been having unusually cold weather in California. Several French ports are to be blockaded by the Prussians. There are more than 28,000 post-offices in the United States. California has 7174 miles of railroad completed and in active operation. In Michigan, a movement is on foot to stock all the inland lakes, of which there are a multitude, with white fish and trout.

There are two bills now before Congress establishing a postal-telegraph system. One is Mr. Washburn's, of Wisconsin, which provides for the purchase of all existing lines by the Government, and the other is Mr. Hubbard's, which provides for the transmission of telegraph letters by a company making connections with all the best offices, and doing the work under a bond to the Government.

**GLAZIER & BROS.,**  
Washington St., (near Smith) Huntingdon, Pa.  
at lower figures than has been reached since 1861.

**GOODS**  
have all been reduced in price to correspond with new, so that all wishing bargains can be accommodated.

**THE LADIES**  
are requested to call and see the handsome Dress Goods which are being disposed of rapidly.

One of the best illustrations of Free Trade, political economy, we have seen, says the Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin, is the simple illustration of selling the skins of animals to England for ten cents, and paying them twenty cents for the tails when they are sent back to this country. "Revenue reformers" and free trade leagues may write volumes of words on the subject, but they cannot answer this homely, but plain illustration.

The fires in the United States during November where the damage amounted to \$20,000,000, give a total aggregate loss of \$3,883,413, against \$2,279,500 in October, thus exhibiting an increase of 1,603,913. The largest fires were as follows: At Clavus, Texas, cotton, etc., \$500,000; at Boston lead works, \$250,000; at Evansville, Indiana, steamboat, \$225,000; at Frankfort, Kentucky, stores and dwellings, 200,000; at Buffalo, New York, Central Railroad Depot, 200,000. The total losses in New York city and Brooklyn during November, amounted to 245,413.

**New Advertisements.**  
**DISSOLUTION.**  
Notice is hereby given that the firm of Cook, Sheets & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Isaac N. Sheets, will continue the business at the old stand. The accounts due the late firm will be settled at the office of Cook, Sheets & Co., in Dudley. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call as early as possible and settle.  
COOK, SHEETS & CO.  
Dudley, Dec. 14, 1870-31.

**YENTER'S HALL.**  
**POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY.**  
ALICE GILMORE'S FEMALE MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND.  
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.  
Cards of admission, 35 cents.  
Reserved seats, 50 cents.  
Doors open at 7, commences at 8.  
Further particulars see small bills.  
Jan. 11, 1871.

**MARCH & BRO.** would notify all parties knowing themselves indebted to come at once for settlement, as we would rather settle our own accounts than leave them in the hands of another collector. It is not convenient to pay cash at settlement, notes will be received at fair rate. Our books must be squared up.  
Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.-2w

**FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING,**  
GO TO THE "JOURNAL BUILDING."  
**TIME.**  
From the Kiln of George Taylor, Market Street, is a superior quality of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. Railroad.  
Apply to Henry Lester, "Broad Top House," Jan. 4, 71.

**TOWN LOTS**  
In West Huntingdon for Sale.  
Buy Lots From First Hands at TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.  
Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.  
Now is the time to invest.  
Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER.  
Jan. 4, 71.

**HOTEL FOR RENT.**  
The undersigned offers for rent the property of John S. Weston, deceased, situated in the village of Mapleton. The property embraces about four miles from Mapleton, containing 120 acres, two-thirds of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance wooded. The improvements are a Log House, a bank barn and other necessary outbuildings and an orchard of bearing trees, with a never-failing spring and running water in almost every field. The land is of a good grain-growing quality, and the location desirable one.  
JAMES D. QUARRY.  
Nov. 23, '70-2m

**W. M. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., HUNTINGDON, PA.**  
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS, &c.  
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER and being located in the midst of a rich agricultural community, having easy communication up and down the Juniata, with Canoe Valley, and all points by railroad, is one of the most desirable properties of the kind in the State.  
My attorneys, P. M. & M. S. Lytle, will give further information to persons desiring to purchase. Apply to them or to myself on the premises.  
J. A. HAVERTY, Marcell P. O., Penna.  
Jan. 4, 71 3m.

**VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY**  
PUBLIC SALE.  
The undersigned offers for Private Sale his Valuable Mill Property, situated on the Juniata river and Pennsylvania Railroad, at Union Furnace, near Morrell P. O.  
In addition to the Mill, which is a new and substantial frame building, furnished with the best machinery, there are eighty-five Acres of Land lying on both sides of the Juniata river, and on Sinking Spring creek, embracing all the valuable and available Water Power in that vicinity. Elected on said lands are a New House, for miller's residence, and a Large Bark Barn.  
This property is in every respect in good condition and being located in the midst of a rich agricultural community, having easy communication up and down the Juniata, with Canoe Valley, and all points by railroad, is one of the most desirable properties of the kind in the State.  
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**NEW GOODS!**  
**CHEAP GOODS!!**  
at lower figures than has been reached since 1861.

**GLAZIER & BROS.,**  
Washington St., (near Smith) Huntingdon, Pa.  
at lower figures than has been reached since 1861.

**GOODS**  
have all been reduced in price to correspond with new, so that all wishing bargains can be accommodated.

**THE LADIES**  
are requested to call and see the handsome Dress Goods which are being disposed of rapidly.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!**  
(Stock New and perfectly Pure.)  
J. R. PATTON  
Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.  
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, AND PIPES, FAMILY GROCERIES, Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c., Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c., and pure old Monongahela Rye whiskey for family medicinal use.  
Special care given to filling Prescriptions.  
Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.  
MEDICINES. MEDICINES. 5,500 Overcoats Jan. 4, 71.  
1871. 4,000 Boy's Jacks  
6,500 Boy's Pants, 3,000 Children's Suits  
Is constantly receiving at his new CARPET STORE, AT REDUCED PRICES! JAMES A. BROWN  
Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises:  
BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, WOOL DUTCH, COTTAGE, HEMP, LIST AND RAG CARPETS, CARPET CHAINS, COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS, FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, and a large stock of WALL PAPER, Window Shades and Fixtures, Druggist, Velvet Rug, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. Unlike a specializing Furnisher, Churches and Lodges at Call Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their use. I have the Agents for the Original "Ladies" Sewing Machine, and offer to go to the regular Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns. CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS. I have also the Agents for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, so well known as the Best Family Machine in the world. Call at the CARPET STORE and see them. JAMES A. BROWN.  
JAN. 4, 1871.

**IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.**  
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, MANUFACTURED BY J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.  
Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the MOST PERFECT, Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known. They are ground under the superintendence of the most skillful Opticians, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.  
The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, and thus obviates the necessity of a convex lens, as in the case of the ordinary eye-glasses, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiarly found in a Greeney Store.  
MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!  
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It!  
THE DIAMOND GLASSES, MANUFACTURED BY J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.  
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